

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1866.

[No. 1748.]

Vol. VI.]

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday, WILL BE SOLD,

AT THE VENDUE STAGE, Corner of Prince and Water streets, A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

For Sale, Freight or Charter,

The substantial and fast sailing Ship

LEONIDAS,

Carries about five hundred hog-heads, not two years old, now ready to receive a cargo. For terms apply to Captain A. M. Kenzie, at Gadsby's Hotel, or to

James Patton.

October 2.

For Freight or Charter,

To the West-Indies or a Port on the Continent,

The Sloop Lydia,

Capt. HEWES;

Burthen about 850 barrels, is nearly a new vessel, sails well, and will be ready to receive a cargo in a few days. Apply to

Lawson and Fowle.

November 4.

Just Received,

By the schooner Beezy, and

FOR SALE,

15,000 lbs. COFFEE,

10 barrels and boxes of SUGAR, and

4 tons of LOGWOOD.

E. JANNEY.

I wish to Rent,

AT TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, On the west side of Fairfax street, nearly opposite to Rickett and Newman's. It will accommodate a family, and a flour and grocery store. There is a shed sufficient to hold 4000 lbs. flour.

E. J.

September 2

Wanted to Purchase,

A FEW ACRES OF LAND, on the north end of the town, to bind on the river or nearly so.

Apply to the Printer.

September 25.

Wants a Situation in Business,

A YOUNG MAN, of respectable connections, who writes a good hand. For further particulars

Enquire of the Printer.

July 10.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A NEGRO MAN, steady and honest, and accustomed to horses.

Apply to the Printer.

July 30.

Fresh Teas,

Of a superior quality, in small lead canisters, and by the pound—

Just received and for Sale, by

TUNIS GRAYEN.

Nov. 1.

Patent Elastic Suspenders,

To be had, wholesale and retail, of the patentee next door below Mr. Alexander McKenzie's, lower end of Prince street, Alexandria.

THEY surpass any yet extant, for ease, elegance, &c. Masters of vessels and other gentlemen going to the West Indies, Spanish Main, &c. may be furnished with an assortment, and a great allowance to those who purchase by the quantity.

N. B. The buttons on the back parts of the suspenders ought to be placed the same distance from each other, as the two center buttons on the suspenders, to prevent improper straining and thereby destroying the ease designed in the construction of the article.

RICHARD HORWELL.

July 3

A MILLER WANTED.

One who can come well recommended will find employment by applying to the subscriber at Alexandria.

E. JANNEY.

9th mo. 29th, 1866.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

100 bbls. Maryland Tobacco.

WILLIAM HODGSON.

Oct. 18.

For Liverpool,

The staunch, good Ship

Enterprise,

CAPTAIN COLCORD;

Sails fast, about twenty-six

hundred barrels burthen—will

take freight on moderate terms.

Advances made on consignment to Messrs. Logan, Lenox and Co.

William Hodgson.

November 3.

For Sale,

On CONWAY'S Wharf,

2000 bushels Turks-Island Salt.

Marsteller & Young.

November 4.

JAMES ANDERSON

Has just received, and offers for Sale,

3000 weight excellent BUTTER,

In small firkins, suitable for family use.

November 5

RECEIVED,

By the Williams and John, captain Woodhouse,

from Liverpool, and for sale by

Lawson & Fowle,

12 bales KENDALL COTTONS,

6 do. Blue and mixed PLAINS.

The above goods were purchased from the

manufactory, are well chosen, and will be sold

on liberal terms.

November 5

Fall Goods.

JOHN LLOYD,

Has received per the Leonidas, and William

and John,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

FALL GOODS,

Which will be sold on the usual terms.

November 3.

JUST IMPORTED

In the brig Rebecca, from Oporto,

A few quarter casks Port Wine,

Of a superior quality, and for sale by

James Nutt & Co.

Oct. 27.

At their Store on King-Street.

Just received from the Havana, and for sale by

the subscriber,

A consignment of SEGARS, of

the very first quality.

A. O. CAZENOVE.

October 23.

Wants a Place,

In a Counting-House, Wholesale or Retail

Store, a Young Man, who writes and speaks

English, French and German. A line, ad-

dressed to N. N. and left at this office, will be

duly attended to.

November 3.

NOTICE.

Battalion Courts of Enquiry for the second

legion of the district of Columbia, will be held

at the court-house, in Alexandria, on Satur-

day, the 8th instant, for the assessment of

lines—and a legionary court will be held at the

same place, on Saturday, the 22d instant, for

the purpose of hearing appeals and performing

other duties required by law. The courts will

be opened at 10 o'clock in the morning of each

day.

November 3.

Just Received,

Per ship Enterprise, Capt. Colcord, from Li-

verpool, laying at Merchants wharf,

AND FOR SALE,

A CARGO OF SALT,

Consisting of

500 sacks Liverpool stored,

3000 bushels do. coarse.

For terms apply to

William Hodgson.

November 3.

The Subscriber

Has received by Captain Hand,

20 chests Young Hylon Tea,

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY;

Which he offers for sale on moderate terms.

Joseph Dean.

November 4.

FOR SALE,

On advantageous terms,

The large commodious well-built three-

story BRICK WAREHOUSE on King-street—

occupied by Messrs. Richard Veitch & Co.—

Apply to

James Patton.

October 20.

An examination of the Scholars of the Alexandria Academy, will be held at the Academy, on Monday the 10th instant.

By order of the Board of Trustees,

W. D. Simms, Sec'y.

November 3.

Robert Gray,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A large supply of SLATES, of an

excellent quality,

For sale by the dozen or single.

November 6.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH,

Tenders his grateful acknowledgments to the STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of Potomac, for their having twice elected him one of their Directors; and is sorry now to inform them, that the present deranged state of his health, will not permit him longer to attend to the duties of this appointment: he, therefore, respectfully requests, that, at the approaching election, they will look out for some other person to supply his place.

November 4.

Sale at Auction.

In consequence of the decease of John Durdall, will be sold at public auction, on Wednesday, the 12th instant, at ten o'clock, at the Vendue-Store,

13 Bales well assorted and well

bought Woollen Cloths.

The terms of sale will be—fifty Dollars and under, cash—and above fifty Dollars, a credit will be given, by giving approved

notes with indorsers, at six months, negotiable at either of the banks here.

The goods are just arrived in the ship William and John, from Liverpool.

Philip G. Marsteller.

November 4.

For Freight, [Coalwife]

The fine, staunch

Schooner Active,

George Brown, Master;

Burden 98 tons or about 75c

barrels, in complete order for the

reception of a cargo. Please apply to the Cap-

tain on board or to

John G. Ladd.

October 27.

FOR SALE,

A young NEGRO WOMAN, with her

first child, a male of six months old. She is

a good house servant, and sold for no fault.

Two girls, each about nine years old, accus-

tomized to living in the family and very handy.

Also a boy of ten years old, of good disposi-

tion.

Apply to the Printer.

October 29.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

27 hogsheads Jamaica rum, 4th proof

20 do. St. Croix do. 3d do.

10 do. N. Eng. do.

10 pipes Holland gin

4 do. American do. of superior qual.

2 do. L. P. Madeira wine } of excellent

2 do. L. M. do. do. } qual. war-

4 quarter casks do. do. } ranted pure.

3 do. Marsalla wine

20 bbls. prime beef—Connecticut inspec-

30 do. prime pork—New Jersey do.

10 boxes mould candles

25 do. English white soap—very dry

2 chests hyson-skin tea

300 barrels St. Ubes salt.

Wadsworth and Butler,

Union, between King and Prince-street.

October 18.

13 hhdS. SUGAR of good quality,

63 bbls. do. do.

5 pipes 4th proof Brandy

4 qr. casks Sherry Wine } of excellent

11 do. do. Malaga do. } quality.

Boxes of Cotton Cards

Sacks of Licorice Root and Sago

Barrels of Clover and Herds Grass Seed

And a large quantity of Red Sole Leather.

For Sale by

Benjamin Shreve, Jun.

July 25.

FOR RENT,

The STORE, on Prince-street, between

Fairfax and Prince-street, lately in the oc-

cupation of Mr. Ramsey. It is well calculated

for a dry or wet goods store. The rent mo-

derate. Apply to

William Hodgson.

Sept. 25.

LEWIS LANNAY,

One of the firm of McCulloch and LANNAY'S,

Baltimore;

Has just opened, in King street, opposite the

Printing Office,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

A HANDSOME assortment of American printed Calicoes, Shawls, Pocket Handkerchiefs, and Bed Covers—also a few barrels of the first quality Starch and Hair Powder—

As he means to remain but a short time here, he requests those who wish to favor him with their custom to call speedily.

N. B. He will sell the goods at the Baltimore prices.

November 5.

The Subscriber

Inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has now open, and for sale in the

house lately occupied by Mr. A. C. Cazenove, on Fairfax, between King and Prince

streets, a handsome assortment of

GOODS,

of this fall's importation—

—consisting of—

Superfine, } Cloths.

Fine, and Forrest } Cloths.

Cassimeres, Waistcoatings,

Manchester,

Plains and Kerseys,

Halfbacks and Napt Cottons,

Napt Frizes and Flannels,

Blue and grey Coatings,

Ladies superfine Coatings,

A handsome choice of Linen,

Rose and striped Blankets,

Scarlet Cartridges,

Calicoes, Shawls and Handkerchiefs,

Printed Counterpanes,

Irish Linens and Drawlases,

Russia Sheetings and striped Beddicks,

Brown and white Plaidias,

White and brown Kolls,

Burbon Garrahs,

Mammoodies,

Shoes,

Loaf and Lump Sugar,

Pins, Needles, Buttons, and a good choice of

tailors Silks Twist and Threads—All of which

he is determined to sell at the most reduced

prices for ready money. He hopes to meet

with that encouragement his attention to busi-

ness may seem to merit from a generous pub-

lic.

Thomas B. Dyer.

N. B. He will rent the store house, kitch-

en and granary at Broad Creek, in Maryland,

(holding an unexpired lease for the same)

with the Lot of Ground thereto attached, con-

taining a number of excellent apple trees—

the ground equal to any for a garden—it is al-

so an excellent stand for a tavern or black-

smith shop, either of which would be immen-

sely profitable, if conducted and supplied in a

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

From London papers to the 12th of September, received at the office of the Philadelphia Register, by the ship Protection, capt. Terry, arrived at New York, in 42 days from Liverpool.

PARISIAN REVIEW OF POLITICS.

The Peace of Presburg was the result of events too unexpected for the cabinets of Europe to be able to appreciate immediately the influence it would have upon their future conduct. Six months have scarcely elapsed since it was signed, and the ostensible measures of the different courts enable the observer already to judge of the effects of that treaty.

The House of Austria, whose policy never wanders but when it is influenced by that of other cabinets, renounces war, and is employed only in repairing the injuries it has done her. The troubles of Serbia, the regeneration of the Ottoman Empire, the weakness of her army, the ruin of her credit, and the desolation of her provinces—such are the objects of her solicitude; far from desiring new contests, she blesses peace, which permits her to repair the evils they have caused her.

Prussia, aggrandized at the expence of England, has no longer any thing to fear from the insinuations of the cabinet of St. James. George has launched his thunders against William, who fears them less perhaps, than his friendship. Some ships lost, some men made prisoners, and some cessions to France, are the price of a province rich in extent, population, and produce, and whose value is doubled by its local situation. This acquisition, which draws a line of eternal separation between the courts of London and Prussia, unites for ever the court of Berlin to the interests of the court of France. A war of negotiation with Sweden, of misunderstanding with Russia, and the new arrangements of Germany occupy Prussia at present—her wise and moderate conduct proves the desire she has to preserve peace.

Russia, too feeble in population to expect success in Europe and Asia at the same time, has adopted the policy which her interest and her glory required. At the very moment in which her peace with France ensures the repose of the West, a solemn embassy unites the court of Petersburg with the court of Peking; ships from Kamtschatka explore the seas of Japan, and lay the foundation of a commerce which will civilize the North. Policy does not alone contribute to the prosperity of Russia—her armies have passed the Caucasus; spread over the plains of Persia, &c. are already under the walls of Ispahan; treaties will unite the Czar to the Shah, and from that moment the trade of India, lost to England, will abandon the vast ocean, and return to the seas and rivers that flow into it. That day will deprive Great Britain of her riches and her resources for loans—that day will turn against her the treasures she employs to agitate Europe, and the arms upon which she relies for the defence of her territory.

Turkey, weakened by her extent, and by her manners, by the mixture of two nations, and the wavering policy of the Divan, was on the point of disappearing from the map of Europe, when the treaty of Presburg, by giving her frontiers in common with the kingdom of Italy, has regenerated the empire of the Cross. Neither the influence of Russia, nor that of England being able to turn Sultan Selim from his real interests and from his ancient ally. Ambassadors are arrived to bring the pledge of peace—it is to Turkey the pledge of happiness. This intimate union of France and the Porte changes the direction of the commerce of the Levant and the Mediterranean; soon too the fleets from Toulon, Venice, Ragusa, the ports and isles of the Ionian sea, and the coasts of Barbary, will drive the English from a sea where Malta or Gibraltar will only serve them as a refuge.

The king of Sweden, plunged into a war, which folly, not glory, induces him to carry on, attacks his subjects, not his enemies. Prussia has not yet seen her territory threatened, and the inhabitants of Swedish Pomerania have already lost their ancient privileges. The decree which destroys them, develops at length the secret of the war of the north; it proves that the subjects of Gustavus will all be confined to his own territories.

Germany (or the princes who formed formerly part of the ancient Germanic confederacy) waits for the charter which is to replace the golden bull; that mouse act prevented the usual troubles at the election of a king of the Romans, regulated the

ceremonies of the coronation, distribute the rank and functions of the electors, but did not ensure to the petty princes of Germany the peaceable possession of their dominions. The emperor, under whom they held, might summon them to his assistance, arm them for his defence, without being always bound to protect them; the interest of the empire often exhausted the force and the revenues necessary to the safety of each of its members; the custom of deciding every thing at the diet according to the number of votes attached to the elective fiefs, rendered the liberties of the German empire illusory: in fine, the destruction of a great number of principalities, and the tottering state of all the rest, dealt the last blow to that ancient association.

Denmark, accustomed to consider Sweden as her eternal enemy, follows a policy diametrically opposite to that of Sweden. The peaceful cabinet of Copenhagen profits by the calamities which Gustavus produces in his own dominions, and derives advantage from the troubles of Europe, without taking any part in them. The prosperity of her commerce appears to be the sole object of her solicitude.

The United States, by a policy foreign to the old world, purchase countries which they might conquer, preserve a sentiment of gratitude for the French nation, and feebly revenge the fresh outrages of England. Yet their territory increases, their population advances, their revenues are more prosperous, and their growing navy dictates laws upon the coast of Barbary. England alone dreads the prosperity of America, and seems to feel that greater glory awaits the Americans upon the river St. Lawrence.

England, isolated from Europe by her interests no less than her geographical position, exhausts the science of her cabinet in making conquests which she will not keep, and in contracting debts which she will never pay. Her vessels navigate peaceably the most distant seas, yet are full of fears in traversing the channel; her commerce enslaves three quarters of the globe and cannot maintain itself in the fourth. Her policy aims kings to subdue France, and their defeat strengthens France. Yet it is not to any want of skill on the part of the cabinet of St. James, that this bad success is to be attributed. No—but it is to the force of events, which united together, command each other, and lead to results different from those which seem to be expected. The present conduct of the cabinet of London proves that it is convinced of the feebleness of England to contend with France. It proves also, that the true interests of the nation are better appreciated by the new ministers, and that if peace be negotiated slowly, it will still be signed.

The other states of Europe, all united to France by gratitude, interest and blood, compose what in modern policy is called the federative empire, but which might be more appropriately called the empire of the west. Her population exceeds that of the rest of Europe: her arms are already covered with immortal glory; and the name of the founder is placed by the side of those of the heroes of antiquity. The peace of the world seems to be the sole object of this political institution. Time had diminished the number of petty states, and fortunately prepared their entire destruction; the moment was approaching in which empires were to have frontiers in common; in which whole people, and not armies, were to decide the fate of battle. A single conception of genius preserves future generations from the evils which fate was preparing for them. Weak princes become strong by the support they receive; people unite, instead of destroying each other; humanity is consoled, and peace re-establishes her empire in climates which she thought never to have dwelt in more.

MUNGO PARKE.

MR. EDITOR,

As there have lately appeared in several newspapers various accounts of Mr. Parke, and his fellow travellers in Africa, the following extract of a letter from him to his friend at Goree, being the only authentic information received since he reached the river Niger, will no doubt prove acceptable to those who feel an interest in the fate of that enterprising man:

"Sansanding, Bamboura,

"November 10, 1804.

"My dear friend,

"We left the Gambia in high health and spirits, and continued travelling with the greatest and most flattering prospect of success, till we had crossed the Falam river, and entered Minkoodo: here, alas! The rainy season commenced, and the soldiers were affected with fevers. The fever had

at first the appearance of typhus, but in a few days the yellow tinge of the skin convinced us that we had a more dangerous disease to contend with. [Here he relates his method of treatment, which, he says, he has every reason to believe would have been very successful, had they had proper convenience, and not been exposed to the heat of the sun.] Our numbers diminished very rapidly; for, as the rainy season advanced, the dysentery made its appearance, and we reached the river Niger, 22d August, in a very weak and sickly state. On our arrival we had a long palaver with the king of Bamboura, and received permission to pass to the eastward, and arrived at Thirpla (Sansanding) where we have resided near two months, fitting out our schooner, and laying in provisions. The healthy season is now set in, and I indulge the hope of reaching the coast before any more of us drop off. Out of 44 Europeans, who left the Gambia in good health, only lieutenant Martin, and three soldiers* of the royal African corps, and myself, remain alive. I have not had a day's sickness since I left Goree. Mr. Anderson, my brother, friend and companion, died of a dysentery on the 28th of October, and Mr. Scott of a fever, two months ago.

"I am your's, &c.

(Signed) "MUNGO PARKE."

The guide who brought these letters says that he saw Mr. Parke to the eastward of Sansanding, after the date of his letter. He also reports that there was an English ship in the Gambia that had letters on board from Mr. Parke for his majesty's secretary of state.

* Names of the soldiers—Abraham Bolton, John Connor, Thomas Higgins.

ALTONA, August 16.

The following letter has been written to the emperor Napoleon, by M. Jacobson, agent of finances to the court of Brunswick:

SIRE,

Penetrated with sentiments of the most profound veneration, and filled with that admiration which those extraordinary men always excite, who, at different periods, are chosen by the eternal to ennoble the human race, I approach your majesty's throne with all that confidence the great actions with which you have caused the astonished world to resound, are calculated to inspire.

I have not the happiness to be numbered among the people for whose advantage you sacrifice all the moment of your life. I belong not to that happy country, to which you have called back peace. I am one of the unfortunate Jewish people against whom ignorance and superstition have leagued, in order to degrade them and render them the opprobrium of every other nation; but the Lord of Hosts has chosen you to give happiness to that world, and to the Jews are a part of that world. I belong to that people whose misery has for more than 1000 years in vain implored the compassion and the humanity of sovereigns—to that people who expected in you their savior, and who in you, Sire, have found him.

I have constantly endeavored to promote the happiness of my countrymen by civilizing them; and my efforts have been crowned with the happiest success. I have at last been able to interest several German princes in favor of the Jewish people. I have obtained for my unfortunate brethren the abolition of an infamous tax. I have established at my own expence, an institution for the instruction of Jewish children, and in which there are at present more than twenty Christian children. Now, however, I place no limits to my hopes, since I have the happiness to raise my suppliant voice to the throne of your majesty.

Deign, Sire, to extend your beneficent views to the Jews who inhabit the countries adjoining to your vast empire. If you confine your benefits to that part of my brethren who are among your majesty's subjects, how much will still remain to be desired! How will it be possible to surmount the obstacles which the difference of the French administration, and that of other states will place between them and us? The commercial relations of France and Germany require a constant intercourse between the Jews of these countries, but what Jew inhabiting your states would degrade the title of French citizen by the humiliations and vexations which the system of administration now practised in Germany would make him experience?—Would he choose a spouse among a people rendered infamous by the laws of the country they inhabit?

How great and sublime is the enterprise of breaking the chains of a people unjustly oppressed! Who but a God can hearken to their complaints and deliver them from an unsupportable bondage!

The princes of Germany do not oppose the accomplishment of this grand work: on the contrary, it is the object of their wishes. They are anxious to ameliorate our condition. We groan under the operation of ancient laws dictated by barbarism, and which prejudice only could have maintained until the present day.

The German Jew would be happy were he permitted to earn his bread honestly, to enjoy the common right of protection which governments owe to their subjects: and were there given to his worship a practical form, which, without deviating from his own law, would accord with the exercise of all the duties of citizenship.

But to attain this object it would be necessary.

1. To establish a sovereign Jewish council, presided by a patriarch residing in France.

2. To class all the persons professing the Jewish faith according to the districts they inhabit with a Synod to each, which under the superintendence of the French government and the sovereign Jewish council, should decide on all affairs connected with worship, and should appoint the rabbis.

3. To authorize the said sovereign council to supply each Jew with the necessary expences for enabling him to fulfil the duties of a citizen in every country.

These means, Sire, appear equally certain and indispensable. Only break the political and ecclesiastical chains which confine the Jews to a state of slavery, and you will soon see them aspire to the dignified character of other nations. Then shall we emulate our ancestors, who changed the barren rocks of Palestine into delightful gardens, and covered them with the richest harvests. Then shall we be worthy of bearing the same name as those heroes who planted their victorious standards on the banks of the river Jordan, with the same hands with which they guided the plough and shuttle.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW YORK, November 3.

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

The Foreign Intelligence which occupies the columns of the Mercantile Advertiser this day, was received at New Bedford by the ship Fame, in thirty six days from Greenock. It is copied from London papers to the 18th of September, inclusive, and contains some political occurrences of a very interesting nature.

(Mercant. Adv.)

ITALY.

Naples August 14.

The English have taken the castle of Reggio, in Calabria. Messina still threatens to march and give battle to the English.

Messina, July 30.

General Fox has arrived here as commander in chief of the British troops. He has appointed general Stuart to conduct the war in the Two Calabrias.

GERMANY.

Banks of the Rhine, Aug. 30.

The confederation of the Rhine has been positively ordered to put in motion its contingent troops. Prussia has concluded an alliance with Hesse. Russia has one hundred and fifty thousand men on the frontiers of Prussia.

PRUSSIA.

Berlin, September 6.

His majesty will soon repair to the army. Whether to review them or be ready for political events, is not said.

FRANCE.

Paris, September 9.

The refusal of the emperor of Russia to ratify D'Oubril's treaty, has not yet been followed by the rupture of the English negotiation, but slight hopes of peace however remain. The troops which had returned from Germany have been ordered to face to the right about, and the troops which had entered France are to proceed to Germany again.

ENGLAND.

London, Sept. 15.

On Saturday last the 13th instant in the afternoon, that great and illustrious statesman, Charles James Fox, yielded his last breath in the arms of his nephew Lord Holland.

The following persons are talked of as his successors: The marquis Wellesley, Lord Holland, Mr. T. Grenville and Lord Lauderdale. Mr. Fox was in his fifty eighth year. He was elected to parliament before he was of age, acted with the first ministers, and his first speech was against Wilkes. He was often in and out of the ministry. Last night a messenger left town for Paris. He will carry the news of the death of Mr. Fox.

The embarkation of troops for foreign service is renewed with increased activity.

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September 3.

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(Mercant. Adv.)

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arquis Wellesley
renville and Lord
a in his fifty eighth
to parliament be-
to with the the-
speech was again
and out of the mi-
essenger left com-

troops for foreign
h increased activity

An order has been received at the dock-
yard, Portsmouth, to communicate how-
soon the flat bottomed boats which are usu-
ally employed in disembarking troops can
be got ready for service.

The boats of the Haughty gun brig have
recently cut out of port eight Spanish load-
ed vessels. She has in her last cruise, de-
stroyed twelve or fourteen other vessels.

An attempt to cut out Jerome's ship Ve-
teran, we have reason to believe, has ere
this been made by two of our frigates.

Price of Stocks.

Consols 63 1/4 Omium 7 3/4. Om-
ium on the 18th was at 8 1/2.

The reason given by Alexander for his
refusal to ratify the treaty with France, is
that D'Oubril had acted entirely contrary
to his instructions; but his imperial majes-
ty declares he is ready to renew the nego-
ciations.

(St. Petersburg—Official)

September 18.

We have Paris papers to the 11th and
Dutch to the 15th. All the military move-
ments indicate approaching war.

The official news of the capture of Bu-
enos Ayres is received. It capitulated on
the 27th of June. There fell into the hands
of the English 1,291,338 dollars in silver
and bullion. General Beresford has issued
a proclamation as Lieutenant governor, and
promises to allow a free trade to all nations
in amity with England.

The trade of Buenos Ayres is to be put
on the same footing, by promise, as that of
Trinidad.

It was estimated that the Merchandize
in the king's stores, principally Jesuit's
bark and quicksilver; and what is in the
Philippine Company's stores; with the lit-
tle that is retained of floating property,
would amount if it could be disposed
of to between two and three millions of
dollars. Of the bullion delivered in,
some was claimed as private property, and
was to be restored, and so of some of the
money.

90 pieces of ordnance, 550 whole bar-
rels of powder, 2208 muskets with bayo-
nets, 74 without bayonets, 617 carbines,
4079 pistols, 31 musketoons and 1247
swords were taken at Buenos Ayres. The
English had 1 man killed, 12 wounded and
1 missing.

In the capitulation the first article pro-
vides that the Spanish troops shall be
prisoners of war, allows native and domicil-
ated officers and soldiers to remain. The
2d article promises respect to all private
property, civil, military or religious. 3d
promises protection to the people, and that
they shall not be compelled to bear arms a-
gainst his Catholic majesty. 4th continues
the civil officers in commission, and pro-
mises respect to existing customs. 5th
provides for the safety of the public ar-
chives. 6th continues the taxes and appro-
priations as heretofore. 7th assures re-
spect to the Catholic religion. 8th conti-
nues the ecclesiastical court. 9th directs
the delivery of coasting vessels to their
owners. 10th agrees that all the public
property shall be delivered to the Eng-
lish.

In general Beresford's letter to the se-
cretary of state, announcing the capture of
Buenos Ayres, he mentions that the whole
force under his command was 1621, with
2 five and a half inch howitzers, and two
light 3 pounders. The Spanish regular
force consisted of 2000, and opposed the
advance of the British a short time at the
village of Reduction, and at the river
Chuelo, at which latter place they had de-
stroyed the bridge. Their fire was al-
ways ill directed, and did little or no exe-
cution.

General Beresford, in one of his letters
says, that after the passage of the river
Chuelo, the city of Buenos remained at his
mercy, and that the only conditions on
which he entered were such as he pleased
to offer. The coasting vessels he released
were valued at a million and a half of dol-
lars. The British had made an expedition
50 miles into the interior, had found the
dispositions of the people favorable to the
British, and had recovered considerable
treasure which persons were endeavoring
to carry to Cordova.

Extract of a letter from commodore Popham
who commanded the expedition against
Buenos Ayres, to the secretary of the ad-
miralty.

Off Buenos Ayres, 6th July.

SIR,

In a letter which I had the honor to ad-
dress you from St. Helena, on the 30th of
April, I fully explained, for the informa-
tion of my lords commissioners of the ad-
miralty, the motives that induced me to
press so strongly the urgency and expedi-

ency of undertaking an expedition against
the enemy's settlements in Rio de la Pla-
ta.

I have therefore to give you only a short
detail of the proceedings of the squadron;
previously congratulating their lordships
on his majesty's forces being in full posses-
sion of Buenos Ayres and its dependen-
cies, the capital of one of the richest and
most extensive provinces of South Amer-
ica.

To the commerce of Great Britain it ex-
hibits peculiar advantages, as well as to the
active industry of her manufacturing towns.
And when I venture in addition to assure
their lordships of the extreme healthiness
of the climate, I trust I only hold out a
consolation that the friends of every person
employed in this expedition are justly en-
titled to, and which I am satisfied will be
equally gratifying to the feelings of every
British subject.

As I considered the object of material
consequence to obtain the earliest local in-
formation of the river, I placed the squa-
dron under the direction of captain Row-
ley, and preceded it in the Narcissus for
that purpose.

On the 8th ultimo we anchored near the
island of Flores; and after passing Monte
Video the following day, we detained a
Portuguese schooner, by whom the intelli-
gence we had formerly received was gene-
rally confirmed. On the 11th we fell in
with the Encounter and Ocean transports
near the south coast of the river; and on
the 13th we joined the squadron.

It was immediately determined to attack
the capital; and no time was lost in re-
moving the marine battalion to the Narcis-
sus, the Encounter, and the transports, for
the purpose of proceeding to Buenos
Ayres, while the Diadem blockaded the
port of Monte Video, and the Reasonable
and Diomed, by way of demonstration,
cruized near Maldonado, and other assail-
able points.

Our progress up the river was very much
retarded by the shoalness of the water, ad-
verse winds and currents, continual fog,
and the great inaccuracy of the charts; but
by the unremitting and laborious exertions
of the officers and men I had the honor to
command, these difficulties were surmount-
ed, and the squadron anchored, on the af-
ternoon of the 25th, off point Quelme, a
Point, about 12 miles from Buenos
Ayres.

As it was impossible for the Narcissus
to approach the shore, on account of the
shoalness of the water, the Encounter was
run in so close as to take the ground, the
more effectually to cover the debarkation
of the army in case of necessity; the whole
however was landed in the course of the
evening without the least opposition; con-
sisting of the detachment of his majesty's
troops from the Cape, and that from St.
Helena, with the marine battalion under
the orders of captain King, of his majes-
ty's ship the Diadem, which was compos-
ed of the marines of the squadron aug-
mented by the incorporation of some sea-
men, and three companies of Royal Blues
from the same source of enterprise, which
had been regularly trained for that duty,
and dressed in an appropriate uniform.

The enemy was posted at the village of
Reduction, which was on an eminence a-
bout two miles from the beach, with the
appearance of a fine plain between the two
armies, which however proved on the fol-
lowing morning to be only a morass in a
high state of verdure.

This in some measure checked our ad-
vancement, nor did the enemy open his
field train till the troops were nearly in the
middle of the swamp, from whence he
thought it impossible for them to be extir-
cated.

The able and excellent disposition of ge-
neral Beresford, and the intrepidity of his
army, very soon, however, satisfied the
enemy that his only safety was in a precipi-
tate retreat, for we had the satisfaction of
seeing from the ships near 4000 Spanish ca-
valry flying in every direction, leaving their
artillery behind them, while our troops
were ascending the hill with that coolness
and courage which has on every occasion
marked the character of a British soldier,
and has been exemplified in proportion to
the difficulties and dangers by which he
was opposed.

On the 27th, in the morning, we saw
some firing near the banks of the river
Chuelo, but it blew so hard that it was to-
tally impracticable to have any communica-
tion with the shore during that day. On
the 28th, our troops took possession of
Buenos Ayres.

I have sent lieutenant Groves to take pos-
session of Eusebia de Baragon, a port to
the eastward of Buenos Ayres, where I
understand there are two gun vessels and
two merchant ships.

It appears that the French have not yet
obtained possession of Cattara. The Mon-
tegrins hold it.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 22.

General James Wilkinson, it has already
been stated, has arrived at Fort Adams on
his way to Natchitoches. It is asserted
that the general does not intend to resume
his functions as governor of Upper Louisi-
ana; but has recommended Dr. Browne,
the present secretary of the territory (a
brother-in-law of col. Burr) as his success-
or; and it is said a petition is in circula-
tion among the friends of the general, to
recommend Dr. B. to the president for that
office. We give these reports as we find
them in letters from St. Louis published in
Kentucky and Pennsylvania papers.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 5.

Arrived sch'r Enterprise, Geoghan,
30 days from Point Petre (Guad.)

Also, sch'r Caroline, Fahurty, 27 days
from the City of St. Domingo. Left ship
Fortune, of Philadelphia, uncertain; an-
other ship belonging to Philadelphia, name
unknown. A Philadelphia ship bound to
the City, was captured and carried into
Sofiana. On the outer edge of the Gulf
Stream spoke a ship from Liverpool bound
to Charleston, out 34 days.

Also ship Chesapeake, Haddis, 13 days
from St. Thomas. Left no Baltimore ves-
sels, nor recollects the names of those left.
Spoke a sch'r. from St. Thomas bound to
Virginia.

Vessels left at Point Petre (Guadaloupe)
3d October by the schooner Enterprise;
brig Betsey, Davis for Baltimore in 6 days;
schooner John and Eley, Murphy do. 15
days; Racer, Bolton do. 15 or 20 days;
Hope, Watts do. 6 days; schooner Sally
Ann, Chamings, New York 6 or 8 days;
Milford, Hardy, Philadelphia 12 or 14
days; brig Hetty, Bellows do. 8 days.

Also schooner Hope, Dawson, 25 days
from La Guayra. Sailed 11th October in
company with brig Hiram, Doss for New
York. Left schooner Adventure, Darnall
for Baltimore in 8 days; schooner Allega-
ny, Scheer of Philadelphia arrived the
evening before; the only American vessels
there. Passed brig Union of Baltimore,
and 2 or 3 northern schooners in the ri-
ver bound up. Brings no news of Miran-
da.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7.

MR. SNOWDEN,

SIR—In your paper of Wednesday, I dis-
cover an extract from the 15th article of the
British treaty, which is correct; but the note
made on the extract is not entirely so: which
states the treaty does not expire till the 19th
November, 1806.

The treaty was signed by Grenville and Jay
the 19th of November, 1794. But by looking
at the 28th article it will be seen, the twelve
years is to be computed from the day the ratifi-
cations were exchanged. The following is
extracted from the 28th article of the British
treaty.

"It is agreed, that the first ten articles of
this treaty shall be permanent, and that the
subsequent articles, except the twelfth, shall
be limited in their duration to twelve years, to
be computed from the day on which the ratifi-
cations of this treaty shall be exchanged."

MR. SNOWDEN,

AS an election will take place on Mon-
day next for twelve directors in the bank of
Potomac, the following gentlemen are pro-
posed to the stockholders of said bank as
proper persons for directors:

Thomas Vowell jr.
William Harishorne.
William Hodgson.
Elisha Janney.
Jacob Hoffman.
Robert Young.
James Patton.
John G. Ladd.
James Keith, jr.
Cuthbert Powell.
Joseph Riddle.
Edmund Denney.

MARRIED, last evening, by the Reverend
Dr. Muir, Captain Thomas Cole, to Miss Try-
phosa N. Hand—both of this town.

Extract of a letter from an officer dated Ra-
pids of Red River, September 20, 1806.
communicated for the Baltimore Evening
Post.

DEAR SIR,

"We are within sixty miles of Natchitoches,
where we have met Claiborne and let-
ters from Cushing, which leave no sort of
doubt, that the Spaniards mean to dispute
ground with us at the point of the sword; and
that they are augmenting their forces. The
governors Cordero and Herrera will be oppo-
sed to the poor American Brigadier "Faro"

meur." The general has called on the two
Territories for militia. Claiborne will fur-
nish 450 and Mead 250 men only; no matter,
we have a few hundred confederals, and the
greater the disparity of force, the more fame.
We shall be ready in ten or twelve days, and
then the governors must retrograde, or taste
our steel. Claiborne and Cushing have re-
monstrated strongly and repeatedly to Herre-
ra, who with much decision repels their de-
mands and reiterates his determination, to
maintain the territory of his master, east of
the Sabine. The rights of humanity and the
genius of his country will induce gen. W—
to make one more attempt at conciliation, but
he will be prepared to strike the moment it is
rejected. The accounts we have of the Span-
ish camp and equipments are marvellous;
they are represented as disorderly, undisci-
plined and overcharged with the precious me-
tals. What think you of a subaltern bringing
with him thirty thousand dollars for pocket
money in doubloons. Who knows but we may
make a coup d'or and secure a birth in the bed
of honor—fifteen days will decide."

The Kentucky papers to the thirteenth
of October, received at this office by the
mail of yesterday evening, are wholly si-
lent as to the commotion of the people in
the western states, indicating hostility a-
gainst the integrity of our country.

(Poulson's Daily Ad.)

Departed this life, at Newburyport, on Wed-
nesday evening last, the noted Timothy Dex-
ter, in the 60th year of his age—Self styled
"Lord Dexter" first in the East. He lived
perhaps one of the most eccentric men of his
time. His singularities and peculiar notions
were universally proverbial. Born and bred
to a low condition in life, and his intellectual
endowments not being of the most exalted
stamp, it is no wonder that a splendid fortune
which he acquired (though perhaps honestly)
by dint of speculation and good fortune, should
have rendered him, in many respects, truly
ridiculous. The qualities of his mind were of
that indefinite cast, which forms an exception
to every other character recorded in history or
known in the present age, and "none but him-
self could be his parallel." But among the
motley group of his qualities, it would be in-
justice to say he possessed no good ones—he
certainly did. No one will impeach his hones-
ty, and his numerous acts of liberality, both
public and private, are in the recollection of
all, while one item in his last will, will be
gratefully remembered. His ruling passion
appeared to be popularity; and one would sup-
pose that he rather chose to render his name
"infamously famous than not famous at all."

His writings stand as a monument of the truth
of this remark; for those who have read his
"Pickles for the Knowing Ones," a jumble of let-
ters promiscuously thrown together, find it
difficult to determine whether most to laugh at
the consummate folly, or despise the vulgarity
and profanity of the writer. His manner of
life was equally extravagant and singular. A
few years since he erected in front of his house
a great number of images of distinguished per-
sons in Europe and America, together with
beasts, &c. so that his seat exhibited more the
appearance of a museum of artificial curiosi-
ties, than the dwelling of a family. By his or-
ders a tomb was several years since dug, under
the summer house in his garden, where he
desired his remains might be deposited, (but
this singular request could not consistently be
complied with) and his coffin made and kept
in the hall of his house, in which he is to be
buried. The fortunate and singular manner
of his speculations, by which he became pos-
sessed of a handsome property are well known,
and his sending a cargo of warming pans to
the West-Indies, where they were converted
into molasses ladles, and sold to a good profit,
is but one of the most peculiar. His principles
of religion, if they could be called principles,
were equally odd; a blind philosophy, peculi-
ar to himself, led him to believe in the system
of transmigration, at some times; at others
he expressed those closely connected with de-
ism; but it is not matter of surprise that one
so totally illiterate should have no settled or
rational principles. His reason left him two
days before his death.

Newburyport Herald.

Bank of Potomac,

Alexandria, Nov. 7, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given the Stockholders
in the Bank of Potomac, that a dividend of
three and an half per cent. has been declared
on the capital stock, which will be paid them
or their legal representatives, on Tuesday
next the 11th instant.

By order of the President and Directors,

Charles Page, Cashier.

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Notice is hereby given,

THAT an application will be made to the
assembly of Virginia, at their next session,
to authorize the President and Directors of
Little River Turnpike Company, to pave
most impassable parts of the turnpike road as
laid out by the Directors, and to receive tolls
when they pave five miles of such parts of the
road.

November 7.

2aw

Writing School.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he is opening a **WRITING SCHOOL** next door south of John Thompson's, Esq. in which he will teach writing in a new and very expeditious manner, four or five weeks only being necessary to acquire the art. Specimens of the rapid improvement made by the method of teaching may be seen at Mr. Thompson's. Hours of tuition, from ten to eleven in the morning for young ladies—from twelve to one for young gentlemen, and an evening school to commence at six.

Ezra Miller.

Alexa, Nov. 5, 1806.

Valuable Negroes for Sale.

I WILL offer at public sale, at Herndon's tavern, in the town of Fredericksburg, on **FRIDAY**, the second day of January next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, for cash;

Between 50 and 60 Negroes,

Lately attached to the Chatham estate, consisting of laborers and tradesmen, of different kinds, such as carpenters, blacksmiths, &c. &c. Also, a good miller, cook, gardener, trainer of horses, and some valuable house servants. They are, for the number, as likely and as valuable a set of negroes as any in Virginia; also, some work horses and farming utensils. Should any person in the neighborhood be disposed to purchase at private sale, prior to the said day, I will be ready to treat with them.

I will also sell, at Private Sale,

Some Lots in the town of Fredericksburg, my Lands adjoining Stafford court-house, my Lands in Wm moreland and L. H. moreland counties, and my farm called *Clay's*, on the Rappahannock river, about three miles below Fredericksburg.

William Fitzhugh.

November 4.

TO BE SOLD,

For ready Money.

For the highest bidder, at Public Auction, at **DAWSON'S TAVERN**, in the county of Loudoun and town of **LEESBURG**, on **TUESDAY**, the 6th day of January next, by virtue of a decree of the court of the United States, for the 5th circuit, in the Virginia district, pronounced at May term last, in a suit depending in said court between the executors of *Daniel Aldrich*, deceased, who was surviving partner of *Aldrich and Roberts*, plaintiffs, and *Samuel Dough* and others defendants—

300 acres of Land, near Leesburg, on the waters of Tuscarora, in the county of Loudoun—three acres of Meadow near Leesburg, and a House and Lot in Leesburg, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to raise certain sums of money, interest and costs in said decree mentioned.

William Mann,

Armistead Long,

Charles F. Mercer,

Richmond, 17th Oct.—22. (Nov. 4.)

Com'ys

24th Nov

NOTICE.

To be SOLD, on Saturday, the 15th inst. at eleven o'clock, on a credit of 6, 9, and 12 months.

The Methodist Meeting-House and Lot,

On William Bushby's square. The lot is 56 feet by 43. Approved indorsed negotiable paper will be required.

In behalf of the Methodist Society,

William Rhodes,

Joseph Smith.

November 3.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA, ss.

July Term, 1806.

William G. Garland, Comptroller vs.

Thomas White, Josiah Faxon, Dwight Metcalf, & Joseph Baxter, jun. trading under the firm of Faxon, Metcalf and Co. Dfs.

THE defendant Thomas White, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant Thomas White, is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Thomas White, do appear here on the first day of November term next and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court, and that the other defendants Faxon, Metcalf and Company, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by them owing to or the estate or effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendant Thomas White, until the further order or decree of the court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Teste.

G. Deneale, c. d. c.

September 13.

Fall Goods.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,

HAS RECEIVED, Per the ship *LEONIDAS*, and *Boston*, from *Liverpool*—and the *WOLF*, from *London*, The greater part of his **FALL ASSORTMENT**; And daily expects the residue by the ship *William and John*.

September 22.

TO RENT,

A **TWO STORY FRAMEDWELLING HOUSE**, situate on Cameron street, near the corner, together with a Frame Building on the corner of Cameron and Pitt streets, now occupied as a coach-makers' shop, but would make a good stable, and a vacant lot. For terms apply to

James H. Hooe, Adm'r.

B. DANDRIDGE, deceased.

September 13.

Bank of Potomac.

ALEXANDRIA, OCT. 3, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given the Stockholders in the Bank of Potomac, that an election will be held for twelve Directors for the ensuing year, at the court-house, in the town of Alexandria, on Monday, the 10th day of November next.

By order of the President and Directors,

Charles Page, Cashier.

October 3.

A STORE TO LET.

THE subscriber wishes to rent the **STORE** he now occupies in King street, two doors below Mr. Sherron's. The stand, for retailing either wet or dry goods, is equal to almost any other in town, and it would be a most eligible situation for a *Mechanic* in any branch of business. Possession will be given the first of October.

James Douglass.

August 22.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a power executed by *Aug. J. Smith* and *Henry Rose*, to secure the payment of \$5000. with interest, I shall on the *first day of January, 1807*, expose to sale for ready money, at Fairfax court-house, so much of the tract of LAND sold and conveyed by *Battle Fitzhugh* to the said *Smith and Rose* on the 2d day of September, 1797, (the same being part of the Ravensworth tract in Fairfax county) as will pay the sum of \$22631. part of the said \$5000. with interest on 16771. part of the same \$22631. from the first day of January, 1799, and on the balance thereof from the first day of October in the same year.

THOMAS FITZHUGH.

October 20.

District of Columbia County of Alex-

andria, ss.

July Term, 1805.

Thomas Tunno, Robinson and Hartshorne, and William Taylor, complainants.

vs.

Robert T. Hooe, James H. Hooe, and John Muncester, trading under the firm of R. T. Hooe, & Co. and John and Bennett Forbes, Alexander Henderson, jun. and John Miller, defendants.

THE defendants Alexander Henderson, jun. and John and Bennett Forbes, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendants Alexander Henderson, jun. and John and Bennett Forbes, are not inhabitants of this district—on motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of November term next and answer the bill of the complainants; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in Alexandria for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy. Teste.

G. Deneale, cc.

September 26.

Cut Nail Manufactory.

The Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public at large,

THAT he has lately established a **NAIL MANUFACTORY**, on Union street, where he always keeps a constant supply of *NAILS, BRADS, and SPRIGS* of every description, by wholesale or retail.

Country merchants and others may be supplied on as good terms as at Philadelphia or Baltimore. Orders will be duly attended to, and every favor gratefully acknowledged.

HORACE FIELD.

July 29.

M. B. One or two Journeymen Wrought Nailers, will meet with encouragement by applying at said factory.

20,000 weight Green Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale, by

Mordecai Miller.

August 14.

NEW BREWERY.

THE public are informed that the subscribers having commenced Brewing, will have

B. E. E. R

ready for delivering in a few days. **GRAINS** may now be had at the Brewhouse at the corner of Union and Wolfe streets.

Isaac Entwistle & Co.

M. B. YEAST may be had in a few days at his house in Union street.

October 29.

THE FOLLOWING

New and Valuable Medicine, Is just received for SALE, by the Subscriber, at his Store in King street.

PRICE—Two DOLLARS PER BOTTLE.

Dr. Tissot's

Celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common place remark however is too often forgotten, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Spains, Gicels, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten. Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their perious duties, and especially those pains to which their situation most expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and other warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service, and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the **GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS** of **DR. TISSOT**, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the *State of Maryland*: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton. Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, *Butcher*. About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance, proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold; on being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, *Harness-maker*.

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

James Kennedy, sen.

Alexandria, September 10.

Subscribers to the Assembly's Missionary Magazine, the Panoplist, and the Medical Repository, are requested to call for their numbers as above.

Law

DR. REES'S

CYCLOPEDIA,

VOL. 2d. PART 1st.

Just received by ROBERT GRAY, and for Sale, at his Book Store, in King street.

PRINTING, in its various branches,

hand and press, at the Office.

Notice to the honest Travellers. Who gave their bonds for Negroes purchased. Stock, &c. of Benjamin Dulaney. LE those will please to come forward and pay to me the respective sums due last May on bond. I have an accurate account of the purchases of slaves, and the same due from each of them. The honest man only requires to be put in mind of his duty, which he immediately performs.

Benjamin Dulaney.

November 6.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN PURSUANCE of a decree of the Hon. the United States Circuit Court of the district of Columbia for the county of Alexandria, made between Thomas Lewis complainant, and the heirs and representatives of David Griffith, deceased, defendants, will be sold on Saturday the 8th day of November next, to the highest bidder, on a credit of twelve, eighteen, and 24 months, with approved security, a certain parcel or parcel of ground in the town of Alexandria upon the North side of Queen street, bounding on the old George-Town road and the ground of Butcher and Patton, a plot of which will be at any time shown; the sale will commence at 3 o'clock in the afternoon on the premises, and deeds will be made to purchasers agreeable to the said decree by

Charles Simms,

George Deneale,

Thomas Swann.

Oct. 3

The Subscriber has received The following ARTICLES,

Which he offers for Sale very low:

15 hogheads first quality St. Croix

Sugar

10 bales Tennessee cotton

6 pipes 4th proof cogniac brandy

10 hogheads well flavored 4th proof Jamaica rum

30 barrels New-England Rum.

AND ON HAND,

Imperial Hyson

Young Hyson

Hyson Skin, and

First quality Scouhong

Best green coffee in bags

Chocolate

Loaf and lump sugar

London particular Madeira

Particular Teneriffe

Lisbon, Sherry, and 150 dozen bottled

Port, very old WINES.

A few cases claret, superior quality

Coniac and old peach brandy

Jamaica and Antigua spirits

Holland gin

New England rum and whiskey

Made, nutmegs, cloves and pimento

Black pepper, allspice, & ground ginger

Pearl barley, rice, starch, and fig blue

Dixon's Philadelphia, & English mustard

Refined Salt-Petre

Brown and white soap

Mould and dipt candles

Indigo, alum, nadder, copperas, & roll

brimstone

English gun-powder

Demijohns

James Sanderfon.

September 17.

FOR SALE.

Kanaway Land, of the first quality;

ONE thousand acres, lying on Duck creek, which is a branch of Elk river into which empties, about 40 miles above the confluence of Elk with the great Kanaway.

It is a parallelogram—finely watered—Duck creek permeating every side.

In a letter from Mr. Triplett, the surveyor, I am told that 700 acres are bottom, as rich as he ever surveyed, and that the high ground is fertile. Mr. B. Reider also informs me that he has seen persons who have been on the land, and who speak of it in the highest terms.

It lies about 25 miles N. E. of Kanaway court-house; in a healthy country; eligible situation, and proffers to the industrious every comfort that can flow from judicious tillage and extensive grazing.

Five Dollars per acre are expected for this tract—one third in hand, and the remainder in two annual instalments; or property in Alexandria, Fairfax or Loudoun will be received in exchange.

THOMAS DAVIS.

Alexandria, June 7th.

Gun and Pistol Manufactory.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the above manufactory in all its various branches; where all orders in his line of business will be executed on the shortest notice.

He expects, in the course of a few weeks, an elegant assortment of **GUNS and PISTOLS** from the best manufactory in England.

A good Journeyman will hear of employment by applying to the subscriber.

Robert Nath.

King street, near the water, Alexandria. M. B. A generous price will be given for good seasoned WALNUT PLANK, of from two inch to two and a half in thickness.

September 22.

PRINTED DAILY BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN

Vol. VI

SALE

On every

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A variety of

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